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Lincoln



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Q41
Your Obe^d Servt
A. Lincoln

LINCOLN CENTENARY

FEBRUARY 12, 1909

*The weary form, that rested not,
Save in a martyr's grave;
The care-worn face that none forgot,
Turned to the kneeling slave.*

*We rest in peace, where his sad eyes
Saw peril, strife and pain;
His was the awful sacrifice,
And ours, the priceless gain.*

John G. Whittier

NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Lincoln Centenary

FEBRUARY 12, 1909



A PROSPECTUS FOR THE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE COMPILED BY
HARLAN HOYT HORNER



By permission of the Lincoln History Society

Lincoln's birthplace

Abraham Lincoln's birthplace

ALBANY
NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
1909

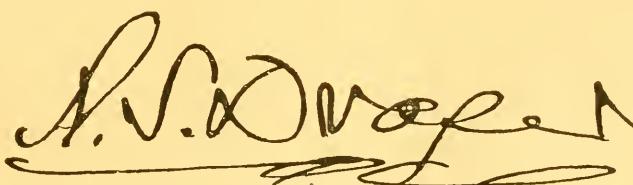
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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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LINCOLN
LIBRARY

No man has expressed the feelings of America so well as President Lincoln; and no man in this or any other land has been more truly great. He was the child of poor parents. He was born in a log cabin. He went to school but little because he lived where there were no schools. When a boy and young man he worked hard with his hands and it gave him a healthy body. He studied a few good books and it gave him a clear head. He liked history. He mastered mathematics and did surveying. He was interested in politics, and his mind grasped the laws easily. He read about the principles of government, and thought about the rights of men. He became a lawyer. He was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, and then to the Congress of the United States. The experiences thus gained helped to make him a successful lawyer. He was much interested in the affairs of the people, in universal justice, and in the good of his country. He thought for himself, and he thought hard and straight. He had a keen sense of humor and a fine gift of wit. He wrote so plainly, and he spoke in public so clearly, that all the people could understand him. But he had even greater qualities. His habits were simple and he lived without great show. He was true and sincere, and the people believed in him. All these things made him a leader, a statesman, and a very great man. The country was deeply agitated about slavery. It had existed in all of the states in earlier years; and it then existed in all of the Southern States, where there were five millions of slaves. He abhorred human bondage, but he abhorred war also. The laws allowed slavery in the South, and he thought it impossible to change the laws and abolish slavery without bringing on a war between the Northern and the Southern States. He hoped for an easier and better way. But many tried to carry slavery into the new states and territories that were being formed beyond the Mississippi river. He was opposed to that, whether war came or not. He spoke hundreds of times against it, and what he said made him President of the United States. This brought on a dreadful war, which lasted four years. Great armies of

citizens were organized to save the Union. Half a million of the best men in the country, North and South, lost their lives. There was sorrow in nearly every family, and distress in almost every home. In the midst of the war President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all the slaves. It was the greatest act of a great and noble President, who was right in his reasoning, clear in his statements, courageous in his acts, and humane in his treatment of all upon whom the war brought misfortune. He thought little of himself. He wanted, above all things, to save the Union. He was very happy when he came to believe that he could make the nation wholly free and save the Union at the same time. Guided by God, in whom he believed, he led the forces of Freedom and Union to a splendid national triumph; and all, including the people of the South, are now glad of it. The abolition of slavery brought freedom to all who live under the flag of the Union, and opened the way for us to become a more united and a very much greater nation. Just as the war ended, when President Lincoln was fifty-six years old, he was assassinated, and all the people mourned as never before nor since. His life was the best expression we have ever had of the humanity, the industry, the sense, the conscience, the freedom, the justice, the progress, the unity, and the destiny of the Nation. His memory is our best human inspiration. So we may well honor ourselves by studying about him and by holding special exercises in the schools in memory of him upon the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

A large, flowing cursive signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. S. Dwyer". The signature is written over a single horizontal line and features a long, sweeping flourish on the right side.

Commissioner of Education

STATE OF NEW YORK
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
DECEMBER 28, 1908

O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!



O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;

But O heart! heart! heart!

O the bleeding drops of red,

Where on the deck my Captain lies,

Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;

Here Captain! dear father!

This arm beneath your head!

It is some dream that on the deck

You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;

Exult O shores, and ring O bells!

But I, with mournful tread,

Walk the deck my Captain lies,

Fallen cold and dead.

Walt Whitman



Lincoln and Tad

Lincoln's two little boys "Willie" and "Tad" were his closest companions after he went to the White House. After Willie's death, Tad received a double share of his father's affection. He had dogs and goats and ponies, and his father was rarely able to deny him anything. The President once sent this message to Mrs Lincoln when she and Tad were absent from Washington: "Tell Tad the goats and father are very well, especially the goats." Tad was on friendly terms with the President's cabinet and on one occasion Secretary of War Stanton commissioned him a lieutenant in the United States army. The proud young officer promptly secured muskets and drilled the servants in the White House in the manual of arms. The above cut is reproduced through the courtesy of Mr W. C. Crane, New York city.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS



FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Executive Mansion.

Washington, Oct 4

1864.

Upon condition that Ross
will Mr. McIntyre of Co. C.
6th Regt. of New York
Division returning to his Regi-
ment, after faithfully serving
his ~~team~~ team, making
up for two terms, or until
otherwise lawfully discharged
she is fully ~~dis~~ relieved
for any supposed dis-
tortion heretofore committed,
and his ~~team~~ team be free
to go to his regiment.

Abraham Lincoln
taken from the body of R. M. McEntyre
at the battle of Five Forks on 1865.

The original of this pardon of a Union soldier for absence from his regiment, which is in Lincoln's handwriting, is exhibited in the Bureau of Military Statistics of the Adjutant General's office in the Capitol at Albany. The bearer of the pardon returned to the service and this paper was found upon his dead body after the Battle of Five Forks.

LINCOLN, THE POLITICIAN



Lincoln's character was many sided. In any study of his life it must not be overlooked that he was at all times a shrewd and skilful politician. Many of his letters reveal this. The following letter is a typical one:

Confidential

Springfield, Illinois, May 25, 1849

Hon. E. Embree.

Dear Sir: I am about to ask a favor of you — one which I hope will not cost you much. I understand the General Land Office is about to be given to Illinois, and that Mr Ewing desires Justin Butterfield, of Chicago, to be the man. I give you my word, the appointment of Mr Butterfield will be an egregious political blunder. It will give offense to the whole Whig party here, and be worse than a dead loss to the administration of so much of its patronage. Now, if you can conscientiously do so, I wish you to write General Taylor at once, saying that either I, or the man I recommend, should in your opinion be appointed to that office, if any one from Illinois shall be. I restrict my request to Illinois because you may have a man from your own State, and I do not ask to interfere with that.

Your friend as ever

A. LINCOLN



LINCOLN'S DEFINITION OF EQUALITY



THINK the authors of that notable instrument (the Declaration of Independence) intended to include *all* men, but they did not intend to declare all men equal *in all respects*. They did not mean to say all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral developments, or social capacity. They defined with tolerable distinctness in what respects they did consider all men created equal — equal with "certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This they said, and this they meant. They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth that all were then actually enjoying that equality, nor yet that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. In fact, they had no power to confer such a boon. They meant simply to declare the right, so that enforcement of it might follow as fast as circumstances should permit.

From a speech at Springfield, Illinois, on June 26, 1857

The Lincoln family

From a painting by F. B. Carpenter. Reproduced through the courtesy of Mr. W. C. Crane, New York city. William Wallace, in front of the table, familiarly known as "Willie," died in the White House, February 20, 1862, at the age of 12 years. Thomas, standing by the President's chair, nicknamed "Tad," died in Chicago, July 15, 1871, at the age of 18 years. Robert Todd, born August 1, 1841, standing back of the table, who was Secretary of War under Presidents Garfield and Arthur now lives in Chicago. A fourth son, Edward Baker, born March 10, 1846, died in infancy. Mrs. Lincoln died on July 16, 1882.



First draft of the
Emancipation Proclamation
by
Abraham Lincoln

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States, and each of the states, and the people thereof, in which states the relations, ~~or may be~~, suspended, or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave states, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which states ^{and} may then have voluntarily accepted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, enslave, or gradually abolish, or slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent upon the continent, or elsewhere, will be continued.

The original draft of the First Emancipation Proclamation reproduced here was presented by the President to the Albany Army Relief Bazaar on January 4, 1864 and was sold by the bazaar in February 1864 to Gerrit Smith for \$1100. Mr Smith presented it to the United States Sanitary Commission. In 1865, by action of the Legislature of the State of New York, it was purchased from the Commission, for \$1000 and ordered to be deposited in the State Library where it is now. The body of the Proclamation is

That on the first day of January in the year of
our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-
three, all persons held as slaves within any
state, or designated part of a state, the people
whereof shall then be in rebellion against the
United States, shall be then, thenceforward,
and forever free; and the executive government
including the military and naval authority thereof,
of the United States, will, ~~do no act~~,
~~in the office of the president~~, re-
cognize, such persons, ~~as slaves~~, and will
do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any
of them, in any efforts they may make for their
actual freedom.

That the executive will, on the first day of Jan-
uary aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the
states, and parts of states, if any, in which the
people thereof respectively, shall then be in re-
bellion against the United States; and the fact
that any state, or the people thereof shall, on
that day be, in good faith represented in the
Congress of the United States, by members chosen
thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the

in Lincoln's own handwriting, some penciled additions in the hand of the Secretary of State and the formal beginning and ending in the hand of the Chief Clerk. The document was first transmitted from Washington to Albany with a letter signed by Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State and addressed to Mrs Emily W. Barnes of Albany. The second proclamation actually freeing the slaves was burned in the great Chicago fire of 1871.

qualified voters of such state shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such state and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional Article of War" approved March 13, 1862, one which act is in the words where follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Article 1. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrections, to punish rebels and traitors, to seize and confis-
cate property of rebels, and for other purposes" approved July 17, 1862, one which sections are in the words where follows:

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and all slaves captured by the forces of the United States, shall be forever freed of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave leaving any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other state, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the acts and sections above recited.

And the executive will recommend that in due time ~~at the next session of Congress~~ all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States, and their respective states, and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

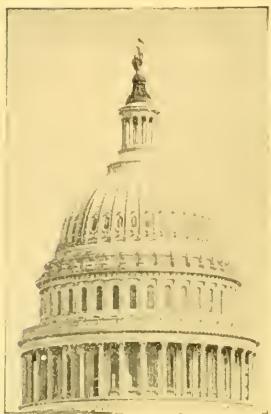
Gone at the City of Washington,
the twenty second day of September,
in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight
hundred and fifty two, and sixty two
years of the Independence of the United
States, the eighth ^{year} Abraham Lincoln.

By the President.

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

WHAT PRESIDENTS HAVE SAID OF LINCOLN

*



The dome of the Capitol at Washington which was unfinished when Lincoln was inaugurated

“**C**HE grief of the nation is still fresh. It finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy to which he has been elected.” *Johnson*

“A man of great ability, pure patriotism, unselfish nature, full of forgiveness to his enemies, bearing malice toward none, he proved to be the man above all others for the great struggle through which the nation had to pass to place itself among the greatest in the family of nations.” *Grant*

“To him, more than to any other man, the cause of the Union and liberty is indebted for its final triumph.” *Hayes*

“He was one of the few great rulers whose wisdom increased with his power, and whose spirit grew gentler and tenderer as his triumphs were multiplied.” *Garfield*

“A supremely great and good man.” *Cleveland*

“In the broad common-sense way in which he did small things, he was larger than any situation in which life had placed him.” *Harrison*

“The story of this simple life is the story of a plain, honest, manly citizen, true patriot, and profound statesman, who believing with all the strength of his mighty soul in the institutions of his country, won because of them the highest place in its government,— then fell a precious sacrifice to the Union he held so dear, which Providence had spared his life long enough to save.” *McKinley*

“Nothing was more noteworthy in all of Lincoln’s character than the way in which he combined fealty to the loftiest ideal with a thoroughly practical capacity to achieve that ideal by practical methods. He did not war with phantoms; he did not struggle among the clouds; he faced facts; he endeavored to get the best results he could out of the warring forces with which he had to deal.” *Roosevelt*

“Certain it is that we have never had a man in public life whose sense of duty was stronger, whose bearing toward those with whom he came in contact, whether his friends or political opponents, was characterized by a greater sense of fairness than Abraham Lincoln.”

President Elect Taft



WILLIAM H. SEWARD
Secretary of State



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



SALMON P. CHASE
Secretary of the
Treasury



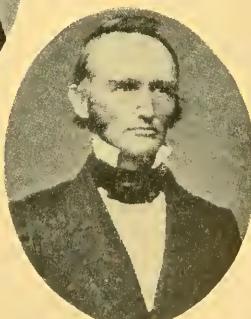
EDWIN M. STANTON
Secretary of War



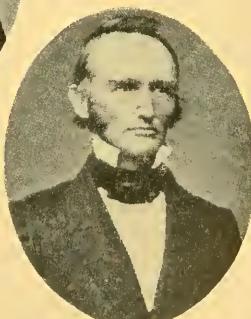
GIDEON WELLES
Secretary of the
Navy



CALEB B. SMITH
Secretary of the
Interior



EDWARD BATES
Attorney
General



MONTGOMERY BLAIR
Postmaster
General

From "Abraham Lincoln, the Boy and the Man" by James Morgan

Lincoln and his Cabinet

Lincoln's cabinet officers throughout his Presidency were as follows:

Secretary of State, William H. Seward of New York; Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, succeeded by William Pitt Fessenden of Maine, who was later succeeded by Hugh McCulloch of Indiana; Secretary of War, Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, succeeded by Edwin M. Stanton of Ohio; Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles of Connecticut; Secretary of the Interior, Caleb B. Smith of Indiana, succeeded by John P. Usher of Indiana; Attorney General, Edward Bates of Missouri, succeeded by James Speed of Kentucky; Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair of Missouri, succeeded by William Dennison of Ohio.

LINCOLN'S RELIGION



Lincoln's religion was peculiarly his own. He did not belong to any church but he had a firm faith and belief in God. In the campaign of 1860, he was greatly pained by the canvass of the voters in Springfield which showed that of the twenty clergymen in the city all but three were against him. In speaking of this to Hon. Newton Bateman, then State Superintendent of Schools in Illinois, Lincoln said :

I know there is a God and that he hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm coming and I know His hand is in it. If He has a place and work for me, and I think He has, I believe I am ready. I am nothing, but truth is everything. I know I am right because I know that liberty is right, for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God. I have told them that a house divided against itself can not stand, and Christ and reason say the same thing; and they will find it so. Douglas doesn't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down, but God cares and humanity cares, and I care; and with God's help I shall not fail. I may not see the end, but it will come and I shall be vindicated; and these men will find that they have not read their Bibles aright.



LETTER TO MRS BIXBY



Executive Mansion

Washington, Nov. 21, 1864

To Mrs Bixby, Boston, Mass.

Dear madam. I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I can not refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully

A. LINCOLN



From an original photograph

Lincoln when President Elect



From a daguerreotype

Lincoln about 1849

The earliest portrait

LINCOLN'S KINDNESS TO A LITTLE GIRL



TN the autumn of 1860, a little girl living at Westfield, N. Y., by the name of Grace Bedell, wrote a letter to President Elect Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois, telling him how old she was, where she lived, and that she thought he would make a good President but that he would be better looking if he would let his whiskers grow. She also suggested that he might have his little girl answer her letter if he did not have time to do it himself. In a few days she got this reply:

Springfield, Illinois, October 19, 1860

Miss Grace Bedell.

My dear little Miss: Your very agreeable letter of the 15th is received. I regret the necessity of saying I have no daughter. I have three sons—one seventeen, one nine, and one seven years of age. They, with their mother, constitute my whole family. As to the whiskers, having never worn any, do you not think people would call it a silly piece of affectation if I were to begin it now?

Your very sincere well-wisher,

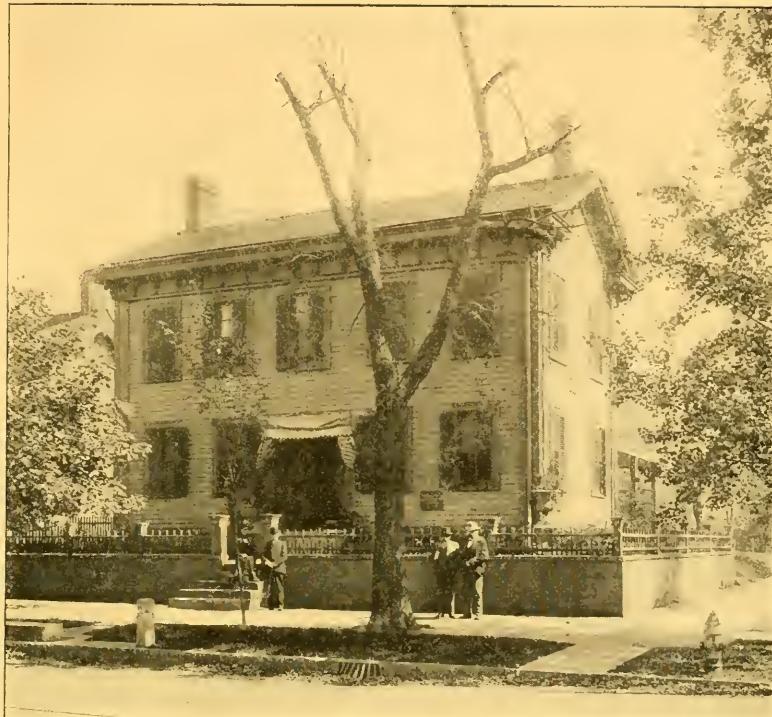
A. LINCOLN

In February 1861 when Lincoln was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, he stopped at the principal cities along the way, in order that he might speak upon the questions uppermost in the minds of the people. When the train left Cleveland, Ohio, Mr Patterson of Westfield, N. Y. was invited into Lincoln's car, and Lincoln asked him if he knew any one living at Westfield by the name of Bedell and then told of his correspondence with Grace. When the train reached Westfield, Lincoln spoke a few words from the platform to the people and then said he would like to see Grace Bedell if she were there. The little girl came forward and Lincoln stepped down from the car and kissed her and said: "You see, Grace, I have let my whiskers grow for you."



A clergyman, calling at the White House, in speaking of the war said to the President, "I hope the Lord is on our side."

"I am not at all concerned about that," replied Lincoln, "for I know that the Lord is *always* on the side of the *right*. But it is my constant anxiety and prayer that I and this nation should be on the Lord's side."



Lincoln's Springfield residence

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS AT SPRINGFIELD



MY Friends: No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I can not succeed. With that assistance, I can not fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

AN EDITORIAL IN THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE APRIL 14, 1865



THE DAWN OF PEACE.

The path of Peace opens pleasantly before us. There may be thorns in the way as we advance, obstacles to be removed, pitfalls and snares to be avoided, but we look back to the dread road we have traveled for four long and weary and painful years, and the road before us smiles only with Summer sunshine. It is natural for man to indulge in hope, and hope is not always illusive. That the war is over is a mighty fact. The courage, the endurance, the patriotism, the self-sacrifice that have stood the test of this gigantic struggle have borne the heaviest burden that can be laid upon the heart and the character of a nation, and whatever else may be before us we accept the future with a cheerfulness that needs no abatement, with a joy that should be dimmed with no gloomy anticipations. There are ships that will encounter the toughest storms and rot to pieces in the calms that succeed them. But ours is not one of these. The storm caught us with our rigging unbraced, our sails flapping, our decks in disorder, our yards unmanned, our rudder unshipped. A ship put in order to encounter peril amid such multiplied dangers and that then rode out the tempest is too stanch and too well-conditioned to fear any wind that blows or any swell it can upheave. With flag and pennant streaming gaily out upon the breeze she takes a new departure upon a smiling sea.

It is a moment only for rejoicing. The hours of despondency—how many we have passed through!—the fears that courage, or strength, or resources might fail us, have passed away. The good fight has been fought; the Right has triumphed. We are a Nation, no longer divided

against itself, but one, indivisible, united, FREE. The darkness, the gloom, the doubts, the fears, have gone forever, and the hearts of all the people sing together for joy. Even those that are stricken with a sorrow that can never be forgotten, smitten with bereavements for which there can be no earthly cure—even these will rejoice with a tenderer joy inasmuch as the gifts they have laid upon the country's altar are above all price.

The war is over. The house is to be set in order, but the cause of disorder exists no longer. Within the week the President has issued two Proclamations giving notice to the world that we are not now a distracted household, that the nations are to conduct themselves accordingly, and cannot again be permitted to ~~take advantage of~~ of our disturbed condition. To-day we publish an order from the War Department, that the draft and recruiting are to be stopped; that no more arms and ammunition are to be purchased; that the expenses of the military establishment are to be reduced; that military restrictions upon trade and commerce are to be removed; that the Government, in short, no longer needs to call upon the country for men and means to carry on the War, for the gates of the temple are swinging on their hinges, and will close presently, firmly and silently! The dispensation is over; the new era begun! The throes, the pains, the tortures of birth are finished. A new world is born, and the Sun of Peace rises in splendor to send abroad over the land its rays of warmth and light! Never before had nation so much cause for devout Thanksgiving; never before had a people so much reason for unrestrained congratulation and the very extravagance of joy.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The President Shot!

Secretary Seward Attacked.

FIRST DISPATCH.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865.

The President was shot in a theater to-night, and perhaps mortally wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

To EDITORS: Our Washington agent orders the dispatch about the President "stopped." Nothing is said about the truth or falsity of the dispatch.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The President was just shot at Ford's Theater. The ball entered his neck. It is not known whether the wound is mortal. Intense excitement.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The President expired at a quarter to twelve.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 15—12:30 a. m.

The President was shot in a theater to-night, and is perhaps mortally wounded.

The President is not expected to live through the night. He was shot at a theater.

Secretary Seward was also assassinated.

No arteries were cut.

Particulars soon.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

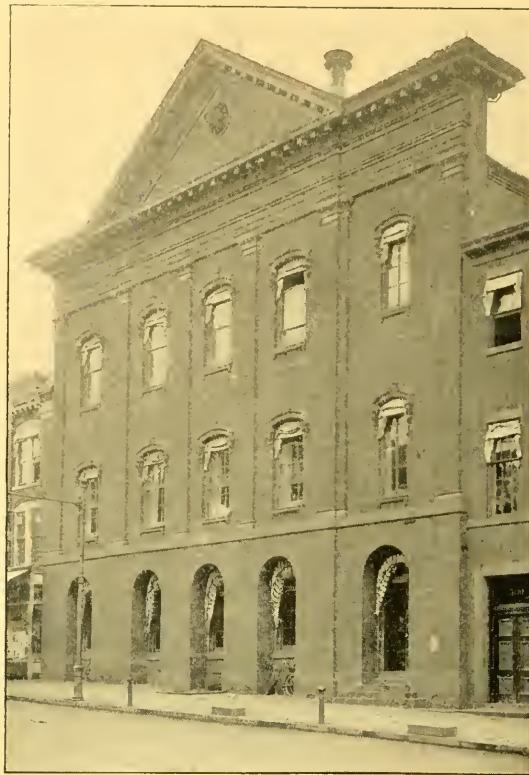
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865.

Like a clap of thunder out of clear sky spread the announcement that President

We give the above dispatches in the order in which they reached us, the first having been received a little before midnight, for we know that every line, every letter will be read with the intensest interest. In the sudden shock of a calamity so appalling we can do little else than give such details of the murder of the President as have reached us. Sudden death is always overwhelming; assassination of the humblest of men is always frightfully startling; when the head of thirty millions of people is hurried into eternity by the hand of a murderer—that head a man so good, so wise, so noble as ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Chief Magistrate of a nation in the condition of ours at this moment,—the sorrow and the shock are too great for many words. There are none in all this broad land to-day who love their country, who wish well to their race, that will not bow down in profound grief at the event it has brought upon us. For once all party rancor will be forgotten, and no right-thinking man can hear of Mr. Lincoln's death without accepting it as a national calamity. We can give in these its first moments, no thought of the future. God, in his inscrutable Providence, has thus visited the Nation; the future we must leave to Him.

Later.—The accounts are confused and contradictory. One dispatch announces that the President died at 12½ p. m. Another, an hour later, states that he is still living, but dying slowly. We go to press without knowing the exact truth, but presume there is not the slightest ground for hope. Mr. Seward and his son are both seriously wounded, but were not killed. But there can be little hope that the Secretary can rally with this additional and frightful wound.



Ford's theater, where Lincoln was assassinated

THE DEATH OF LINCOLN



Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle and merciful and just!
Who, in the fear of God, didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust!

In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done; the bond are free:
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose proudest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of Right.

William Cullen Bryant



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House opposite Ford's theater, in which Lincoln died

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan — to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A select reading list



Annotations quoted and adapted from: A. L. A. Booklist; New York State Library Best Books; A. L. A. Catalog 1904; Mc Curdy and Coulter's Bibliography of Holidays.

Works

Lincoln, Abraham. *Speeches.* (See Schurz, Carl. *Abraham Lincoln.* Riverside lit. ser. no. 133 & 132, p.37-88)

— *First inaugural address, March 4, 1861.* (See Johnston, Alexander, ed. *Representative American orations.* N.Y. 1888. v.3, p.141-63)

— *Gettysburg address.* (See Johnston, Alexander, ed. *Representative American orations.* N.Y. 1888. v.3, p.243-44)

— *Second inaugural address, March 4, 1865.* (See Johnston, Alexander, ed. *Representative American orations.* N.Y. 1888. v.3, p.245-48)

Biographies

Binns, H. B. *Abraham Lincoln.* 379 p. D. N.Y. 1907. Dutton, \$1.50. (Temple biographies)

A valuable presentation, by an Englishman, of the life and character of the man; not a history of America during his time.

Hapgood, Norman. *Abraham Lincoln, the man of the people.* 450 p. D. N.Y. 1899. Macmillan, \$2.

Attempts to portray the man with absolute honesty, setting forth faults and shortcomings together with fine and strong characteristics.

Morse, J. T. jr. *Abraham Lincoln.* 2 v. D. Boston, 1895. Houghton, \$2.50. (American statesmen)

Best brief life of Lincoln.

Nicolay, John G. *A short life of Abraham Lincoln.* 578 p. O. N.Y. 1902. Century, \$2.40.

Condensed from Nicolay & Hay's *Abraham Lincoln*, a history in 10 volumes.

Rothschild, Alonzo. *Lincoln, master of men; a study in character.* 531 p. O. Bost. 1906. Houghton, \$3.

Interesting and brilliant study from a point of view heretofore little emphasized.

Tarbell, I. M. & Davis, J. Mc C. *The early life of Abraham Lincoln.* 240 p. O. N.Y. 1896. McClure, \$1.

Trustworthy, sympathetic account, with good illustrations.

Biographies for younger readers

Brooks, Noah. *Abraham Lincoln; a biography for young people.* 476 p. D. N.Y. 1888. Putnam, \$1.75. (Boys' and girls' lib. of American biography, v.3)

Coffin, C. C. *Abraham Lincoln.* 542 p. O. N.Y. 1893. Harper, \$3.

Strong points are its readability, its happy selection of matter likely to be of general interest and the numerous good illustrations.

Morgan, James. *Abraham Lincoln, the boy and the man.* 435 p. D. N.Y. 1908. Macmillan, \$1.50.

Straightforward, simple story of Lincoln's life.

Nicolay, Helen. *The boy's life of Lincoln.* 307 p. D. N.Y. 1906. Century, \$1.50.
Based upon Nicolay & Hay's life. For upper grades. Originally published in *St Nicholas*, v.33-34, Nov. 1905- Nov. 1906.

Sparhawk, F. C. *A life of Lincoln for boys.* 328 p. D. N.Y. 1907. Crowell, 75c.
Easily understood by children of 12 and older.

Stoddard, W. O. *The boy Lincoln.* 248 p. D. N.Y. 1905. Appleton, \$1.50.

Poetry about Lincoln

Bryant, W. C. *The death of Lincoln.* (See his Poetical works. Household ed. 1898, p.316)

Cary, Phoebe. *Our good president.* (See Cary, Alice & Phoebe. Poetical works. 1891, p.309-10)

Holmes, O. W. *For the services in memory of Lincoln.* Boston, June 1865. (See his Complete poetical works. Cambridge ed. 1895, p. 208)

Howe, M. A. DeW. *Memory of Lincoln.* Poems selected, with an introduction. 82 p. S. Boston, 1899. Small, \$1.

Larcom, Lucy. *Lincoln's passing bell.* (See her Poetical works. 1884, p.103)

Lowell, J. R. Extract from the Commemoration ode. (See his Poetical works. Household ed. 1890, p. 398)

Stedman, E. C. *Hand of Lincoln.* (See his Poems now first collected. 1897, p.5 ; also Outlook, v.88, p.259-60, Feb. 1, 1908)

Stevenson, B. E. & Stevenson, E. B. comp. *Lincoln's birthday.* (See their Days and deeds. N.Y. 1906. p.193-98. Baker, \$1)

A collection of poems relating to American holidays and great Americans ; particularly useful for special day programs.

Whitman, Walt. *Memories of President Lincoln.* (See his *Leaves of grass.* 1899, p.255-63)

— O captain! my captain! (See Stedman, E. C. American anthology. 1900, p.231-32 ; also, Wiggin, K. D. & Smith, N. A. Golden numbers. 1903, p.323-24)

Prose

Andrews, Mrs M. R. (Shipman). *Perfect tribute.* 47 p. D. N.Y. 1906. Scribner, 50c.
(See also Scribner, v.40, p. 17-24, July 1906)

A story about Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, charmingly written, though not historically accurate.

Emerson, R. W. *Remarks at the funeral service held in Concord, April 19, 1865.* (See his Complete works. 1892, v.11, p. 307-15 ; see also Schurz, Carl. *Abraham Lincoln, an essay*, 1871-99, p.77-83. Riverside lit. ser. no. 133)

Lowell, J. R. *Abraham Lincoln.* (See his *My study window.* 1893, p.150-77 ; see also Schurz, Carl. *Abraham Lincoln.* 1871-99, Riverside lit. ser. no. 133 & 132, p.7-36)

Schurz, Carl. *Abraham Lincoln, an essay ; the Gettysburg speech and other papers by Abraham Lincoln ; together with testimonies by Emerson, Whittier, Holmes and Lowell.* 98 p. D. Bost. 1871-99. Houghton, 40c. (Riverside lit. ser. no. 133 & 132)

A collection of the most noteworthy brief tributes to Lincoln, together with his best speeches ; most useful single volume of Lincoln material for school use.

Tarbell, I. M. *He knew Lincoln.* 40 p. D. N.Y. 1907. McClure, 50c. (See also American magazine, Feb. 1907)

An illiterate country storekeeper talks about Lincoln in a way that gives a faithful picture and that will appeal to every kind of reader.

LINCOLN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY



Lincoln's tomb

member of the Lower House of Congress.

CHE compiler of the *Dictionary of Congress* in preparing that work for publication in 1858 sent to Lincoln the usual request for a sketch of his life and received the following reply:

"Born February 12, 1809 in Hardin County, Kentucky.

Education Defective. Profession a Lawyer. Have been a Captain of Volunteers in Black Hawk War. Postmaster at a very small office. Four times a member of the Illinois Legislature and was a mem-

ber of the Lower House of Congress.

Yours, etc.

A. LINCOLN"

LINCOLN'S MAGNANIMITY

UPPON the second day of the decisive battle of Gettysburg President Lincoln wrote an official order as Commander in Chief to General Meade, the Union commander, directing him to intercept Lee's retreat and give him another battle. The general had been in command of the army but five or six days, and as his predecessors had been much criticized for failures, the President knew he would be cautious about risking a battle after having gained one. He sent the order by a special messenger, with a private note saying that this seemed to him to be the thing to do, but that he would leave it to the ultimate decision of the military commander on the ground. The official order was not a matter of record, and he said need not be. If Meade would undertake the movement, and it was successful, he need say nothing about it. If it failed, he could publish the order immediately. In other words: "Go ahead. Make an heroic attempt to annihilate that army in its disheartened state and before it can recross the river. If the attempt succeeds, you take the glory of it; and if it fails I will take the responsibility of it."

From an address by Dr A. S. Draper, on Lincoln's birthday, at the University of Illinois, 1896



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Saint Gaudens statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago

No grace of line or grandeur of mass; only a chair behind the standing figure to eke out the stringiness of the legs and in a measure to build up the composition. Nor could the sculptor snatch an easy triumph through any heroic rendering of the figure, spare and elongated, in clothes uncompromisingly ordinary. But the man as he was, and just because he chanced to be the man he was, was great, and in the fearless acceptance of this fact the sculptor has seized his opportunity. The statue is planted firmly on the right foot—not every statue really stands upon its feet—the right arm held behind the back—these are the characteristic gestures of stability, tenacity and reflection; while the advance of the left leg and the grip of the left hand upon the lapel of the coat bespeak the man of action. With such completeness are these complex qualities suggested and then crowned with the solemn dignity of the declined head, so aloof in impenetrable meditation, that the homely figure has a grandeur and a power of appeal which are irresistible.

Caffin, American Masters of Sculpture

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS



I am proud, my friends, to have had an opportunity to study Lincoln's life. If any of you have failed to take advantage of that opportunity, do not let another year go by without making a thorough study of that career. It is an epitome of Americanism. It will realize all that you have dreamed of and all that you can possibly imagine. It is simply the representation of a man upon whose brow God had written the line of superiority, who never arrogated it to himself except in his great function of discharging the highest office of government. Defeated again and again, failing to realize the ambition that was next to him—again and again he rose by sheer force of intellect and character until he came to the point where a nation's burden was put upon him, and he carried it so nobly that forever he will be to us a nation's representative of the typical American.

From an address on Lincoln at New York city, on February 12, 1908, by Governor Hughes

It is not practicable to outline programs for the Lincoln centenary exercises in all the schools, but it is to be hoped that teachers will arouse in the pupils throughout the State new zeal in what Governor Hughes calls "a thorough study of that career." Let the story of Lincoln's life be the supplemental reading in all the grades and suggest the study of, and the writing of compositions and essays upon, such topics as Lincoln's birthplace, his schooling, his love for books, his home in Indiana, his first home in Illinois, his trip to New Orleans, his experience as clerk in a country store, his service in the Black Hawk War, his experience in the Illinois Legislature, his study of law, his position as deputy surveyor of Sangamon county, his postmastership at New Salem, his love for Ann Rutledge, his removal to Springfield, his marriage to Mary Todd, his election to Congress, his debates with Douglas, the campaign of 1860, the inauguration in 1861, the President and his Cabinet, the Emancipation Proclamation, his experience with his generals, his second election, and his assassination. Then let one or two of the best compositions and essays be read by the writers at the exercises.

Let the Gettysburg speech and extracts from the second inaugural address be read, let familiar war songs be sung, let notable poems be repeated, and let every pupil have some part in the exercises if nothing more than to speak a sentence from Lincoln's own words.

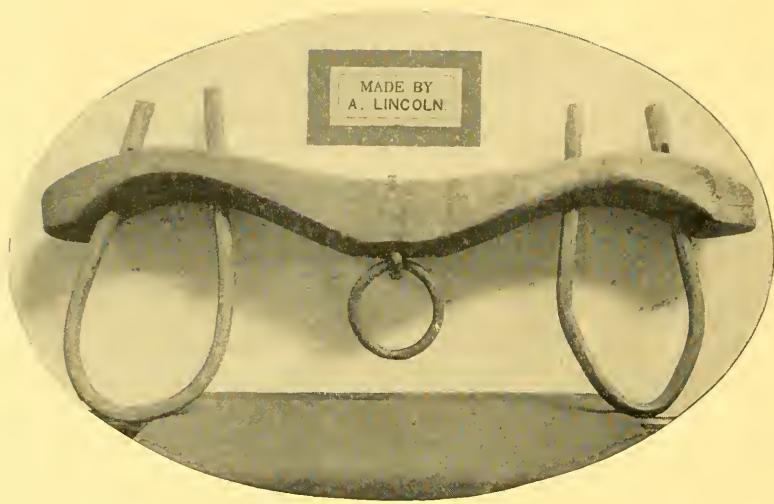
Bring into the schoolroom, wherever possible, men and women who knew Lincoln, and veterans who served under him during the Civil War. There are many people living who saw Lincoln on his memorable journey through New York State on his way to Washington, who looked upon his face when the sad funeral journey was made to Springfield in 1865 over almost the same route. Let the school children hear something of both occasions from actual eye witnesses.

Make the exercises the occasion for adding books upon Lincoln to the library, and for hanging a picture of Lincoln in the schoolroom.

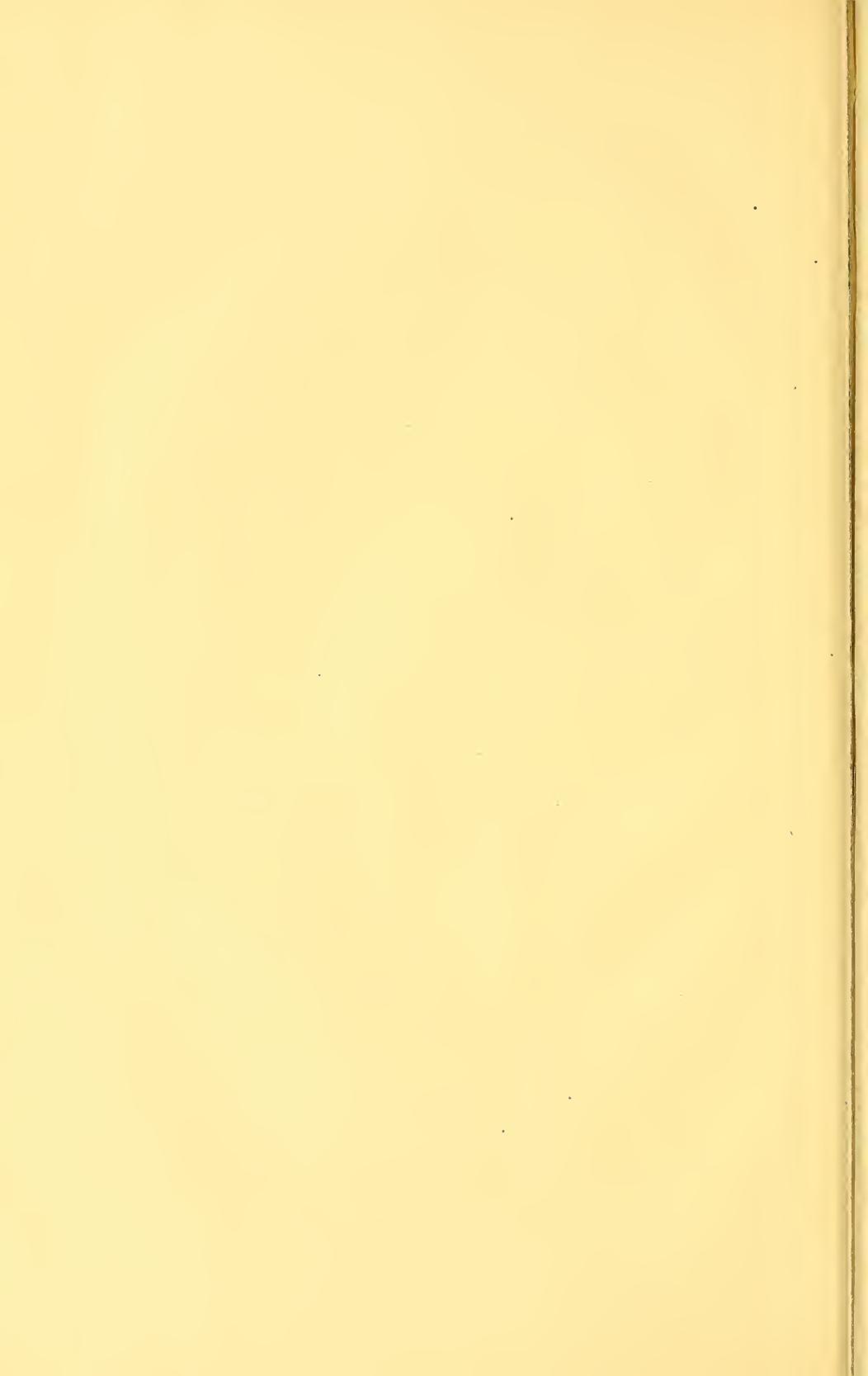
Do not confine the exercises to the material in this pamphlet nor to the suggestions upon this page. Plan your exercises to meet the conditions in your own school. The important thing is that you plan to do something to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth, and to impress upon the minds and hearts of your pupils the great lesson of his great life.

*Heroic soul, in homely garb half hid,
Sincere, sagacious, melancholy, quaint,
What he endured no less than what he did,
Has reared his monument and crowned him saint.*

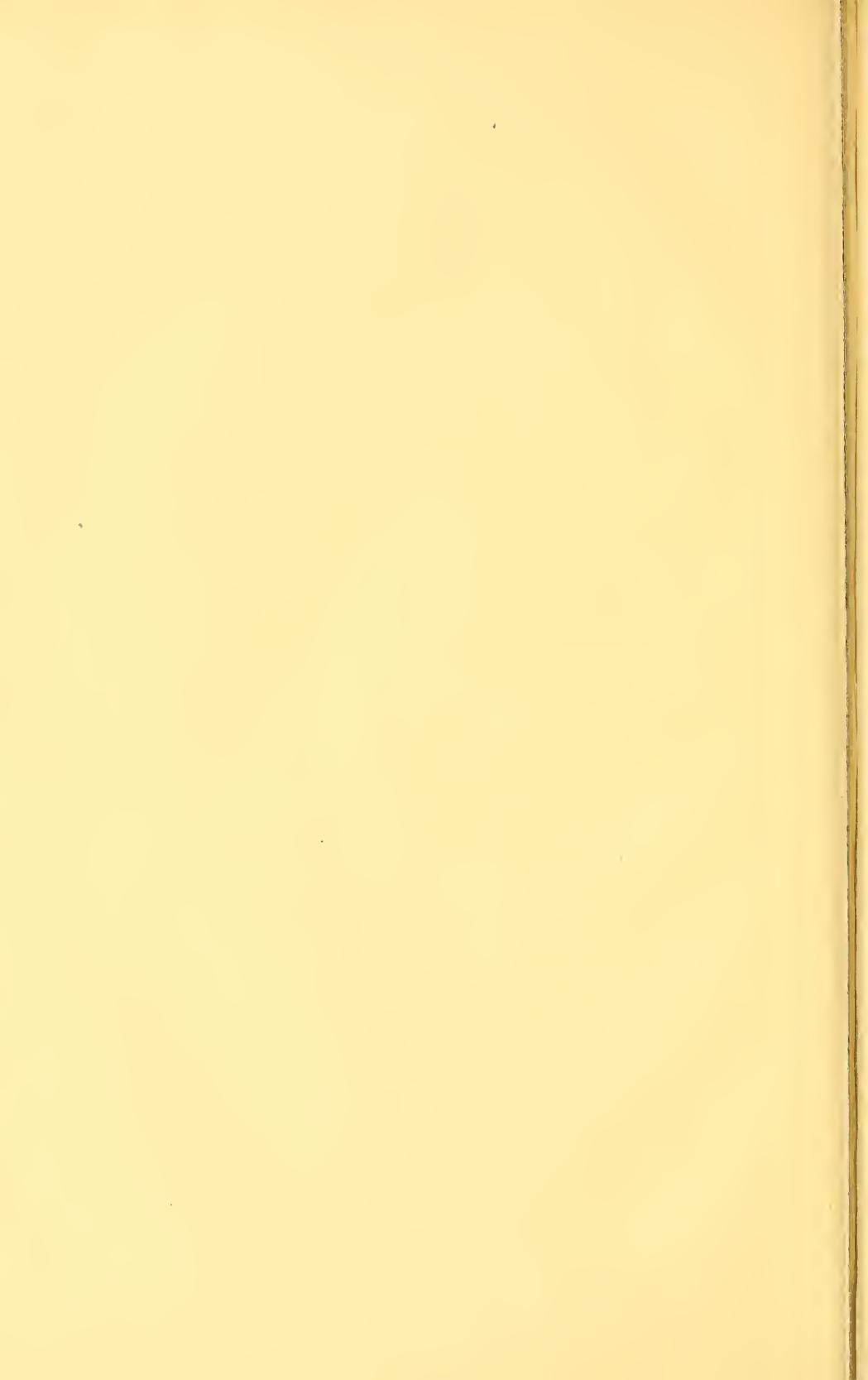
J. T. Trowbridge



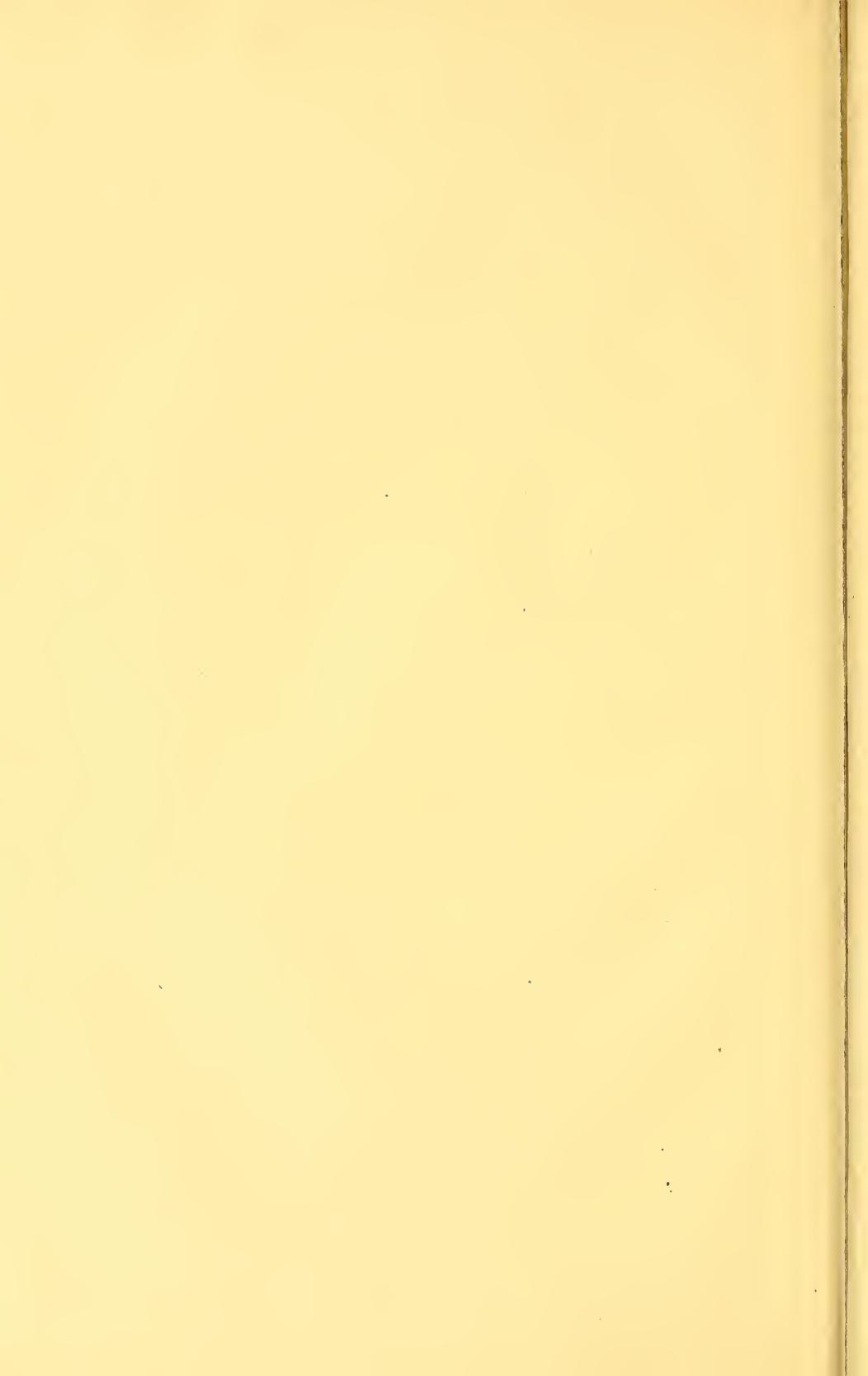
Ox yoke made by Lincoln when he was 19 years old. Now in the possession of the
University of Illinois



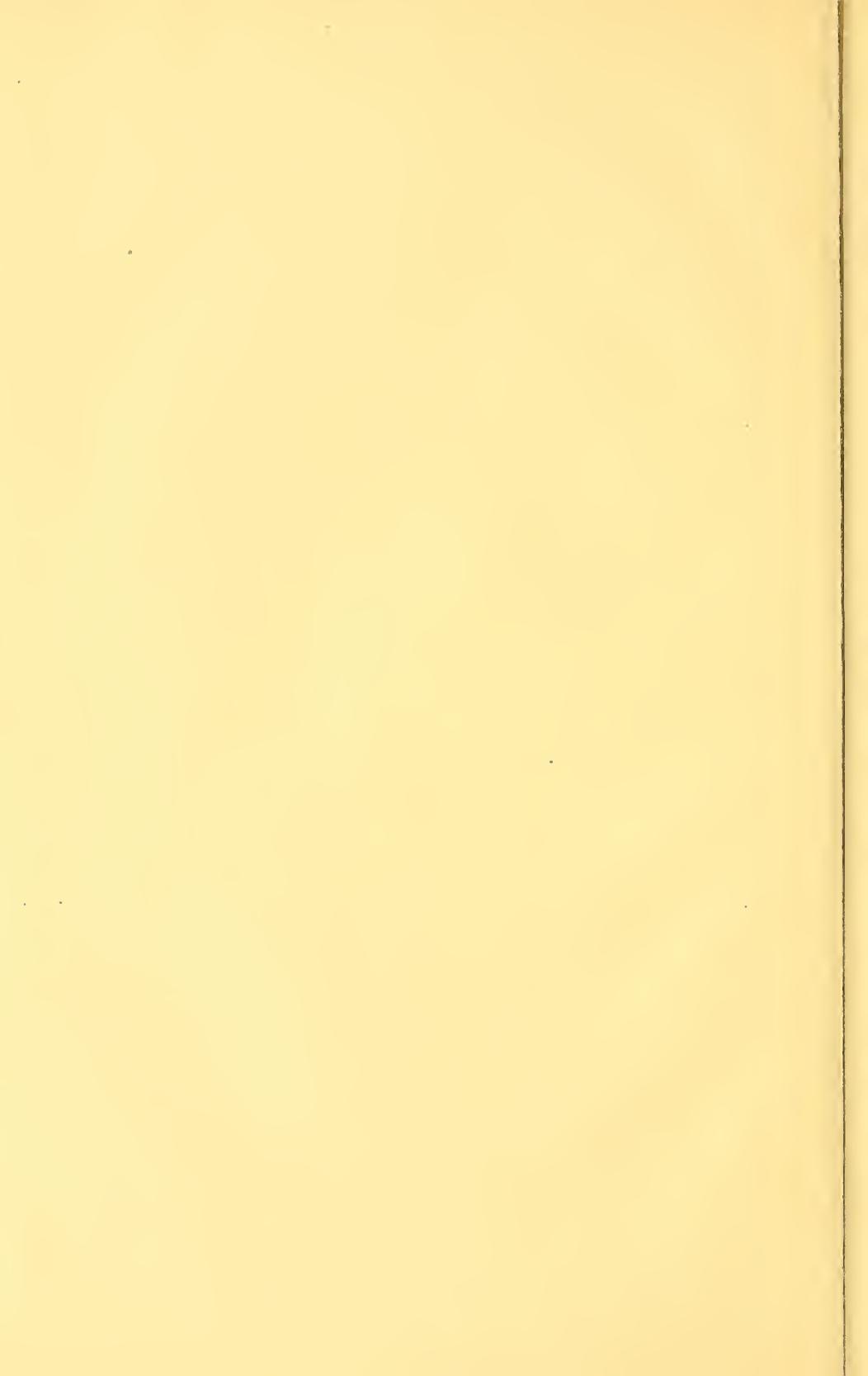


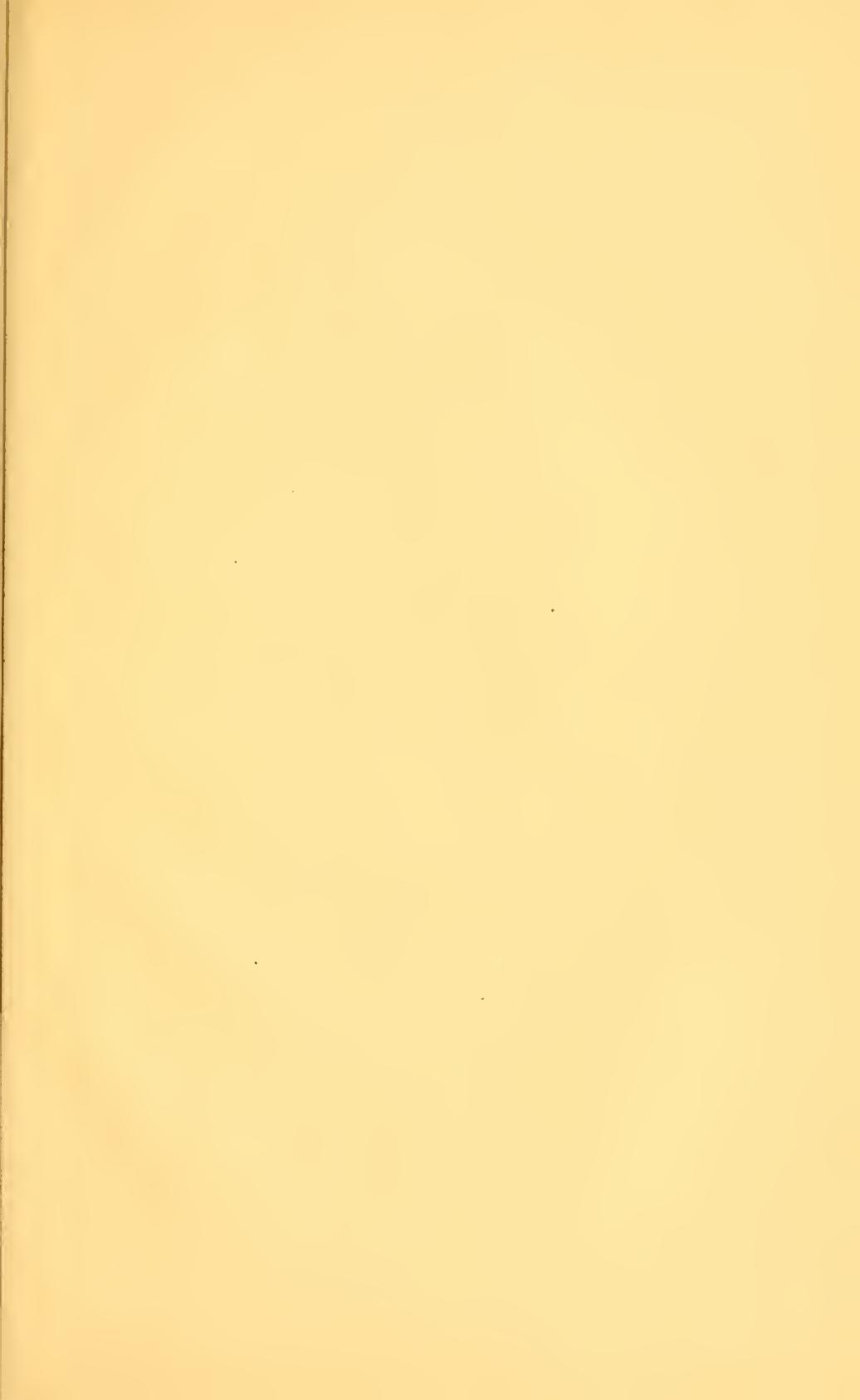


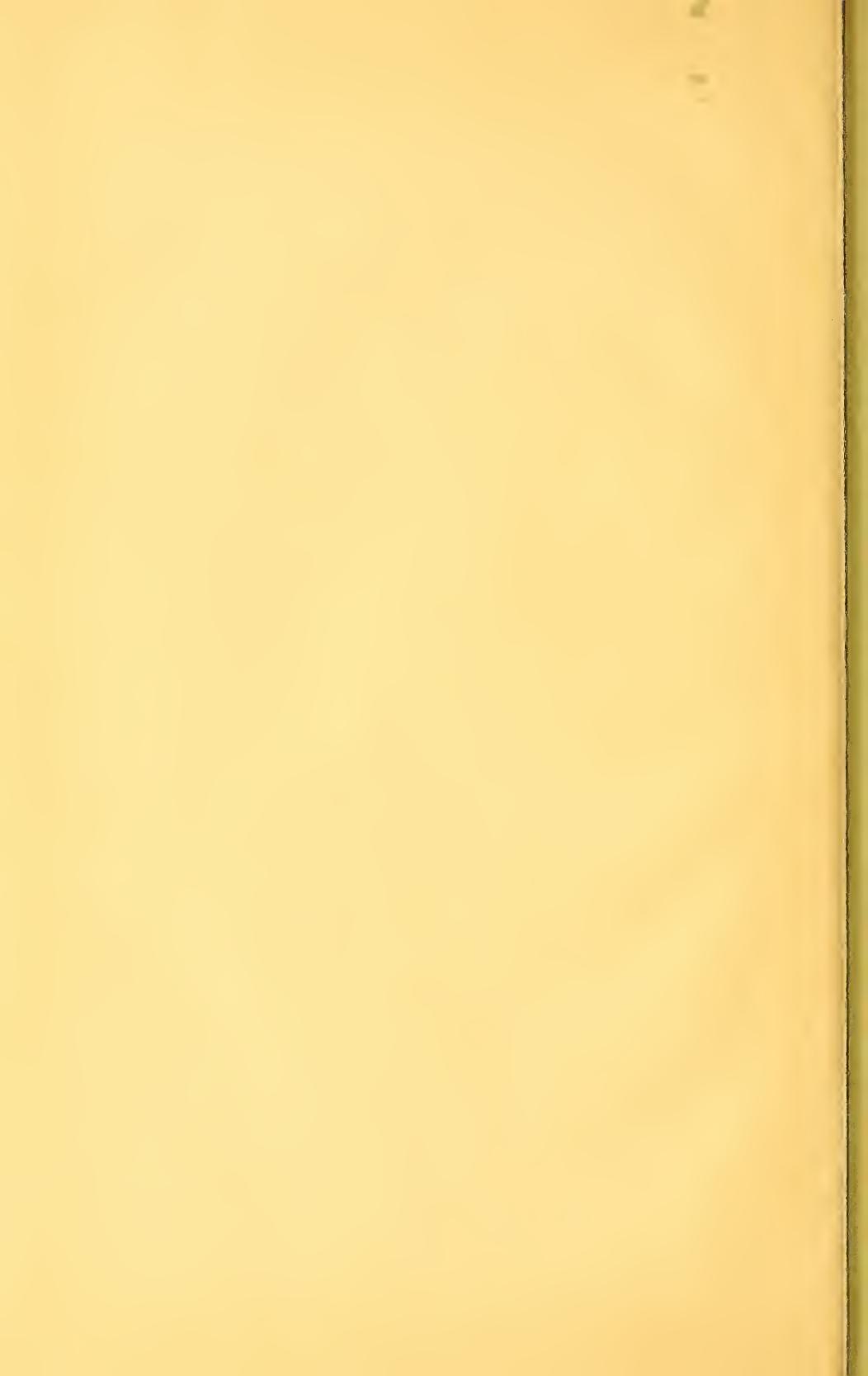


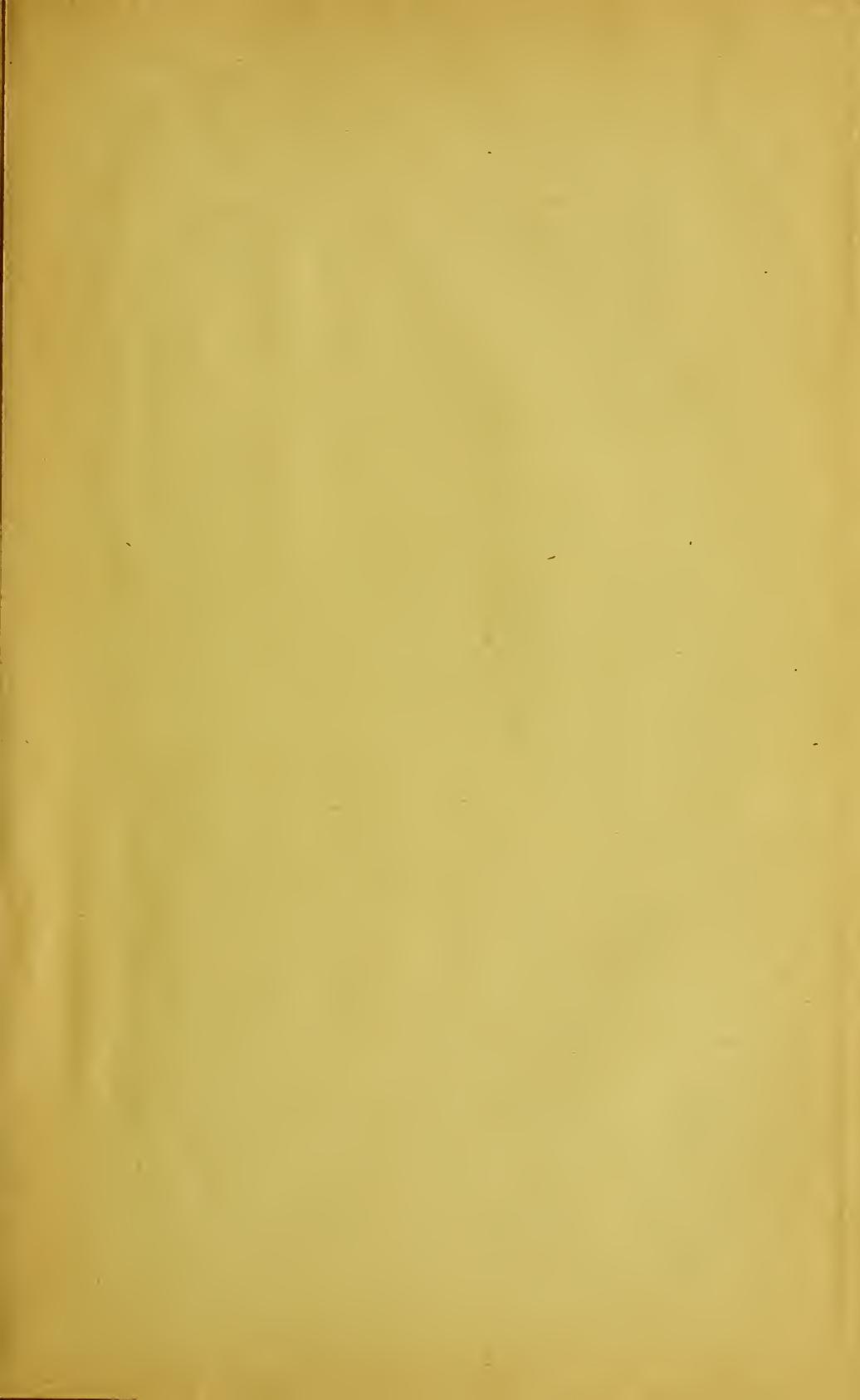


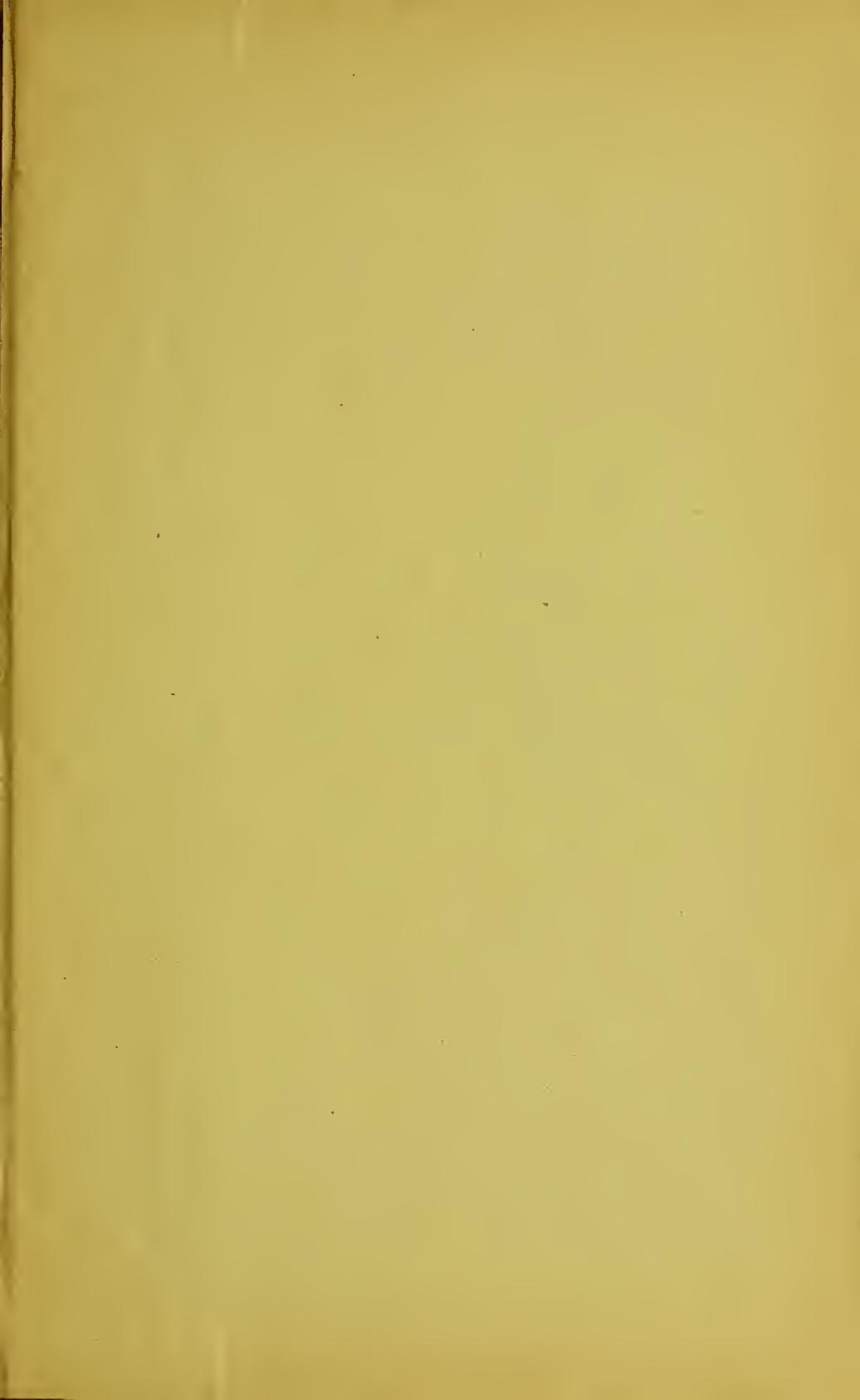












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